NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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Volume XVIII......No. 82

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-SERIOUS FAMILY-RENT BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Jack CADE-TO

WINDOOR - PRENOMENON.

WATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Woman's WALLACK'S THEATRE. Breadway-Morning Call-

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon—Who Speaks First"
—VILLAGE Gossiv—Evening—A Phenomenon in a Smoon
Frock—Blue Brard.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-A New Way TO PAY OLD DESTS-TO PARIS AND BACK FOR FIVE POUNDS. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ermiorian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Bread-

GIRCUS, 37 Bowery-Equipmental Entertainments. GRORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvarn's Panorama or

BESLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway.

MOPE CHAPEL-DR. VALENTINE.

New York, Thursday, March 24, 1853.

Our despatches from Washington are extremely barren of gossip this morning. They relate almost entirely to minor appointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but say no thing whatever concerning any fuss or excitement among the different cliques of politicians. It is just barely possible that the place hunters have discovered the error they committed in endeavoring to push forward their claims in direct violation of all reason and modesty, and are now striving to retrieve their character, by exhibiting a little more patience. With regard to foreign and other important appointments, especially those for this State, an undercurrent seems to be running between the administration and the Senate, the nature of which is inexplicable. While the latter body is anxiously waiting for the names to be sent in, the former is apparently desirons that the Senate should adjourn before the selections are made public. One of our correspondents writes that the Senate will probably adjourn on Monday. If the nominations are not sent in prior to that time, people will certainly begin to think that there is a screw loose somewhere.

The proposition to allow extra compensation to the Superintendent of Printing, and the clerks and messengers under him, was vesterday passed by the United States Senate, after the adoption of a resolution that no remuneration other than that of the regalar salary would hereafter be allowed to any of the employes of the Senate. In the course of the debate it was asserted that the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars was distributed as extra compensation among the employes of the Senate during the last session. Was this right? Would it not have been more wise, If the salaries of the employes were found inadequate, to have raised them to a proper point? At the time of accepting service, each person knew to a fraction what he was to receive as the price for his labor as much so as did any member of Congress or the President himself. If the equivalent was deemed insufficient, he should neither have sought nor accepted the office assigned him. This thing of giving away thousands upon thousands of dollars every ses sion, under the guise of extra compensation, was all wrong from the beginning, and has at length become a crying evil. Congress might, with equal propriety, grant extra pay to all the sailors and soldiers, ct everybody in the employ of the government, as to make these exclusive grants to particular faworites. With regard to this application for an additional allowance to the Printing Superintendent and his assistants, it was nothing more than was anticipated. Notwithstanding the Senate's determination to make no further grants of the kind, we shall probably soon hear of another proposition for relief for the proprietor of the printing office in which the work is done, so that instead of having the wants of but one Oliver to appease, as under the old system. Congress will find that it has two Olivers, both lustily crying "more, more," This is the natural result of the impolitic course pursued by our national legislators on the printing question. A government printing office, with a proper director at its head. would have remedied all the evils of which we have beard so much complaint within the last twenty years. Why not a national printing office as well as a navy yard, or an armory? And why not extra pay for those engaged in the last named tablishments, as well as those employed to look after the printing? Why the distinction?

Ouite a brisk business was done in both branches of our State Legislature vesterday. The Senate was eccupied during the greater part of the day in the seception of reports from committees and the ordering of bills to a third reading. The Assembly passed a large number of bills, among them the one for the division of the Eighteenth ward of this city; also the Railroad Consolidation bill—the latter in the same shape that it came from the Senate. This measure appears to have created considerable stir among the outside railroad interests, which will not, of course, be able to compete with the immense consolidated corporation, which is placed under the control of one President and Board of Directors. A question as to its constitutionality has already arisen, and some of its opponents, it is said, as a last resort, have held a sultation with regard to the propriety of request-

ing Gov. Seymour to veto the bill. Another important measure, passed by the Assembly yesterday, was the bill prohibiting the banks of this State from receiving or issuing bills of banks cated out of our limits at a greater discount than that now fixed for the redemption of State bank notes. This is a most unjust act, and we trust the Senate will well consider its provisions before acting upon it. It is no more or less than for the regulation of the American Exchange Bank of this city. It will not remedy the evil complained of; but, on the contrary, increase and extend it. It is jumping from the fryingpan into the fire. The aid and influence of the country banks have been brought to bear upon this egestion, and they have been made to believe that their circulation in this city has been restricted by the absence of such a law as that proposed. They will soon find out that they have been deceived, and the Legislature will be again besieged with applications for a repeal of this act. But for the check placed by the American Exchange Bank upon the movements of agents of Western banks, we should be fairly flooded with all sorts of wild cat issues. We shall have a beautiful paper currency here if the bill referred to above becomes a law.

The Virginia House of Representatives have rejected the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for the condruction of a railroad to the Ohio river.

A despatch from Ohio announces that the Hon-Alexander Duncan was yesterday so severely injured, by being run over by a wagon, that his life is

desughed of. We leave from Philadelphia that the counsel for Spring, on total for the murder of two females, yestersicy afternoon informed the prisoner that his case was Lapeless, and advised him to make a confession,

against the accused is his own son, who, the father asserts, committed the deed. Thus we find the one endeavoring to establish the guilt of and bring the other to the gallows-flesh and blood against its own. However, the son's evidence has been rendered in such a straightforward manner, and is so fully corroborated by circumstances, that there can be scarcely a doubt of the boy's entire innocence.

The British bark Abeona, which recently cleared from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a large cargo of cotton and corn, was on fire below the place on the 19th, and it was supposed would be to tally destroyed.

What has become of the Southern mails? Three

are now due. Will Postmaster Campbell please inquire into these repeated failures.

A despatch was last night received from New Orleans, containing a synopsis of Mexican intelligence to the 5th instant. We some days ago published the details of all the information given in the despatch, and two days later advices in addition thereto. Our dates from Vera Cruz were to the 7th. Telegraphic reporters should keep a sharper look out, else they will drop entirely behind the spirit of the age.

A very large meeting of citizens assembled in the Tabernacle last evening, pursuant to a public call, to extend a welcome to the celebrated divine and patriot Father Gavazzi. The sentiments uttered, and the whole tone of the meeting, were of a very discreditable character, intended, as they were, to create and increase religious dissension in this community, and to organize a war of creeds. Such a thing may do very well in Europe, where religious animosities and persecution for conscience sake, are part of the social elements, but we deprecate the attempts, recently commenced in this metropolis, to import and nourish such a baneful spirit in this land of social, political and religious equality. We give a report of the meeting elsewhere.

A verdict of six thousand dollars damages was

rendered yesterday in the Superior Court, against Mr. Bowen, of the firm of Bowen & McNamee, in this city, for a written slander on Mr. Fowles, a salesman formerly in their employ. It appears that Mr. Fowles left Messrs. Bowen & McNamee, with letters of recommendation from that firm, and subsequently obtained a situation in Cincinnati. After some time. however, the slander complained of was written, the plaintiff was discharged from his situation in Cincinnati, and claimed damages from a New York jury, who gave him \$6,000.

A new Presbyterian church was organized yesterday evening, in Sixth street, by Dr. Hatfield and the Rev. Mr. Howe. The former gentleman delivered an appropriate address, a report of which will appear

The annexed is a brief summary of the contents of to-day's inside pages :- Important Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions-Refusal to Quash the Indictment in the Case of Alderman Bard, Alderman W. Smith's Case. Indictment against a Pawnbroker for Receiving Stolen Goods, &c. Also, a List of the Articles sent from Italy to the New York World's Fair; Complimentary Testimonial to the Retiring Postmaster, by those employed under him; the Proposed Amendments to the City Charter; the Swearing in of Vice President King; Financial, Commercial, Theatrical, and Miscellaneous Intelligence. Advertisements. &c.

The Pretended Reform of the City Charter.

It is a great deal easier to denounce a grievance than to cure it. This we imagine our city reformers have by this time fully discovered. They have written, spoken, harangued, and clamored against our present charter, until the public has pronounced the subject a bore; and now that the field is won, and the enemy not only conquered but absolutely silenced, without a friend to plead for quarter on its behalf, the reformers are more puzzled by their triumph than the Aldermen are annoyed by their defeat. Like the Eastern philosopher, who, after exhausting his breath in complaints of the misgovernment of the Caliph, was suddenly informed by that potentate that the reins of government were from that moment placed in his hands, and that the officers of State awaited his orders, the leaders of the reform party are aghast at the responsibility they have incurred, and recoil from the task of reconstructing the edifice they have undermined. Fortunately for them, the parallel ceases here: no bowstring is in readiness to punish the failure of their efforts, and with the consciousness of a desire to do well, they can afford to submit to a little good-humored ridicule, or to a more severe handling, for the more glaring faults of the offspring of their

The Metropolitan Hall committee left New York, as our readers are aware, big with projects of reform; but, from some cause or other, no sconer had they reached the State capital, than they threw this portion of their baggage overhoard and agreed to adopt the draft of a bill which was reported to the Assembly by Mr. R. Smith, chairman of the select committee. We shall, therefore, do them no injustice by considering them as the adoptive, if not the putative, fathers of Mr. Smith's bantling, and laying to their charge any omissions and errors which may be found to exist therein

If we have rightly understood the recent antialderman and anti-charter agitation, it arese solely and entirely from alleged acts of corruption on the part of the Aldermen, and a general leoseness of principle and dishonesty of conduct imputed to the whole municipal body. Bribery was at the bottom of it. This was the head and front of the Aldermen's offending. Had no bribery been charged, there would have been no agitation; and the Metropolitan Hall committee would have been spared their journey to Albany. We might, therefore, fairly expect that the new charter-which was only framed because the old one afforded the public no safeguard against official corruption-would be very full and explicit on the point, and would forever put an end to such disgraceful occurrences as the sale of an alderman's vote. It was not unreasonable to anticipate a close framework of checks and punishments, by means of which the recurrence of such charges as have been lately advanced against our City Fathers would be rendered utterly impossible: at the same time, we had reason to expect from those who favored us with such an elaborate exposition of the defects of the present charter. in respect of the opportunities it offers for the commission of frauds, a careful system of regulations, under which the like errors would be

scrupulously avoided. What is the real state of the case? In the first place, the bill before the Assembly contains no provision whatever for the punishment of bribery or corruption. For the last six months the cry has been that the public were robbed by the city officers; and yet, when an opportunity occurs of imposing en the offering or receiving a corrupt consideration for a vote such penalties as would effectually deter most men from the experiment, it is entirely ne glected, and matters are allowed to remain as they were. We are not of those who fancy mankind can be frightened or bullied into honesty and we have no doubt that knaves could be found shrewd enough to evade the most carefully drawn law against fraud. But we do think that the imposition of a severe penalty-imprisonment for a stated period, for instance—on parties offering or receiving a bribe, would efDoes any one believe that such charges as have been advanced against the Aldermen, during the last six months, could have been brought against the hired servants or clerks of any private individual? The law has provided too fully against embezzlement and corruption in these cases for any but the most reckless or the most vicious to attempt it. We cannot but regard this omission as fatal to the character of the bill as a measure of reform.

Again, the bill does not strike at the root of any of the sources whence civil corruption is likely to spring. The committee seems to have satisfied itself with having rendered it a rather more difficult matter than it was formerly to buy up the Common Council votes. No provision is made for the prevention of corrupt and wasteful expenditure in the opening of new streets and avenues. Under the present law, they are frequently opened, at vast expense, long before any general necessity for the outlay has been felt; and that expense, owing to the provision prohibiting an assessment of higher than one-half its value being laid on any lot, is borne by the city treasury in every case, where worthless swamp or rocky land is traversed by the street. It was thus that the opening of the Second avenue cost the city some \$200 000. If all petitioners for opening a new street were obliged to become responsible for its cost, then indeed, we might congratulate ourselves on a prospect of economy : and if to this provision another were added prohibiting leeches, in the shape of commis sioners and counsel, from preying on the vitals of the city, we should really acknowledge our obligations to the committee. Unfortunately. on both these points the bill is silent.

Nor does it afford any guarantee that the cor uption hitherto alleged to have taken place in he sale of real estate, the grants of water lots. ferry franchises, leases of piers and slips, &c. will be in any measure diminished. The mode of proceeding is slightly altered-and of this more anon. For the present we are noticing what the bill does not do.

Another fruitful source of complaint is the wasteful expenditure of public money in parades, funerals, and public entertainments. Our readers will thank us for sparing them the repetition of the oft-told tales of the Kossuth reception, the tea room petty cash expenses, and the many other bills which have aroused the wrath of taxpayers. They remember them well-too well, indeed, to vouchsafe their favor to a bill which does nothing to alleviate or prevent them. Funerals, too, are not a light item in our municipal disbursements. Not a word of all these matters in the bill.

We turn, not without a sense of relief, from the negative to the positive defects of the bill. In mitigation of the latter at least one may charitably plead erroneous judgment on the part of its framers.

It is very questionable whether the provisions requiring the city council to dispose of water lots by auction is constitutional. Owners of beach property have always enjoyed a pre-emption right to the adjacent water 1ot. It requires some ingenuity to reconcile the prescriptive right thus acquired with the risk of being outbid at a public auction. The disposition of ferries in the proposed manner is also objectionable, because such leases are for short periods, and the parties who take them lay out large sums of money, in the purchase of ferry boats, some of the modern boats costing \$50.000 and \$60,000. If when the lease expires, the parties are outbid at auction, should not the new lessees be required to purchase the boats and fixtures, at a fair valuation? If-this feature is not incorporated ferry companies would object, and omit to make those extensive outlays essential to the comfort, convenience and safety of the community.

The aldermen are divested of their judicial powers, and no provision is made for the trial of police magistrates for malfeasance in office. Is it the intention of the Legislature that they shall not be tried in future?

We might add much more on this and kindred defects; but we think we have said enough to show that. however effective as agitators, the members of the committee have not given us any tangible evidence of their skill as practical reformers. The subject of municipal reform s not one to be settled with a dash of the pen. Deep deliberation, and most scrupulous care. are both essential requisites for the task, or we shall find that our time and breath have been lost. The first aim of a reform bill ought to be to put an end. once and forever, to the possibility of official corruption. That end can be attained by three measures of precaution. The first has been adopted by the committee, who deserve some credit for having discovered that it was more difficult to bribe eighty men than twenty. The second is the adoption of a complete system of checks. The third is the infliction of a severe penalty on all who are concerned in an act of bribery. With the help of these safeguards we may possibly expect to hear no more of official corruption. Without them, re-

form bills had better be abandoned. CAPT. R. B. MARCY'S RED RIVER EXPLORA-TIONS.-We published yesterday the highly interesting paper read by Captain Marcy, of the Army, before the American Statistical and Geographical Society. descriptive of the Red river and the vast country watered by that stream and its tributaries, from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi; and from its freshness, and the original and instructive facts which were embodied in this discourse, we are quite sure that it has been perused by our innumerable readers with the highest gratification. It is another valuable contribution to the geography of that immense middle section of this mighty republic, lying between the great Father of Waters and the backbone of the continent; and it throws very considerable additional light upon the great natural obstacles to be overcome in the construction of the Pacitic railroad across that vast plateau of nearly a thousand miles of timberless prairies, bluffs, and mountain passes. He is the true American soldier, who thus brings the results of his observations, while on duty among the dreary and uninhabited wastes of the West, as a con tribution to science and the general information of the country. We trust that his example hereafter will not be forgotten by other officers, having the materials, the experience. and the opportunity for enlightening the public.

HAVII-At the last accounts from Hayti. the Emperor Soulouque was making a pleasure ex. cursion to the southern ports of his end of the island. When he gets through he will probably make another attempt to visit the territories of the Dominicans. Apropos-is there any applicant at Washington for Consul-General to Hayti? Could anything be more delightful in July, than a pleasure excursion around half the island with Soulouque and his family and his and they have to a the mergef the court. This feet many prevent corruption in most cases. Imperial Guard? Who speaks first?

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE NEW YORK AP POINTMENTS.—The delay in the appointment of a Collector, a Postmaster, a sub-Treasurer, a Navy Agent, &c., for this great city, looks ominous. It may all be well enough for the hotel keepers at Washington, that the various candidates and their squads of wire-workers should there be detained, in a state of painful anxiety, from one week's end to another; but their case reminds us of the frogs in the fable—"this may be sport to you, but it is death to us." And then the suspense-what an awful thing it is to be detained in such a condition of suspense, as well as expense! These considerations must have suggested themselves to the cabinet two or three weeks ago; but still the appointments are held back. Can there be such a thing as a conspiracy between the cabinet and the hotel keepers to detain our office seekers at Washington? Hardly possible.

The reasons for this delay—this detention, this suspense—are deep seated, serious, perplexing, and extraordinary. The appointment of Wm. L. Marcy to the first post in the cabinet-the candidate of the soft-shells, the ally of the Van Burens, the deserter from the hunkers, and the special and implacable enemy of Daniel S. Dickinson-is the first difficulty. It makes a large concession of the local offices of New York, city and State, to the hard shells, a sine qua non to the democratic harmony. And there lies the next difficulty; for the soft shells unquestionably hold a large controlling majority of the party in this State, and are clamorous for all the standing dishes, entrees, and cold meats, to the entire exclusion of the hard shells. Naturally enough, however, the hard shells are not disposed to submit to such a monopoly. They point to Marcy, to Van Buren and the Buffalo platform, to the defeat of General Cass, and claim an hereditary right to the spoils. Above all, they claim the Collector-they must have the Collector, or they threaten rebellion. And that is the third difficulty, and the greatest of all. Who can be appointed Collector without exciting a rebellion?

This is a problem of the highest importance -the very highest-no mistake about it. Only look at it. If we have a rebellion among the New York democracy, we may expect another split; and a split here may work out a split in the cabinet—a split in Congress, and a split all over the country. And what, then, becomes of democratic progress, expansion, and "manifest destiny?" We ask what becomes of them? Nay, we go further. What becomes of the Union and the constitution, if, by an unwise selection of the Collector, sub-Treasurer, Postmaster. Navy Agent. &c., of New York. the democratic party should be rent in twain. With all the North chuck full of Uncle Tom's Cabin rampant abolitionism, it needs only a rupture in the rank and file of the "unterrified democracy" to make an opening for the wooden horse of Seward and his Greek allies and mercenaries into the very citadel of the Union.

Here, then, we see the patriotism which has been guiding the cabinet in their delay with our New York appointments. The harmony of the democratic party-the Union, the constitution, the perpetuity of the blessed institutions cemented together by the blood of our fathers, are involved in these comfortable sops of the spoils. Roast turkeys and stewed oysters lie at the very foundation of the democratic platform, What we should like to know, what are political abstractions-what is democracy, what is the party, the administration, and what are soft shells or hard shells, without the oysters, the turkeys, the roast beef and the plum pudding, the appropriated spoils, and the pickings and stealings of the treasury? They are nothing Patriotism may be a chameleon, but it can't live on air. Even Jenny Lind-the angel-was partial to bacon and cabbage. The gist of the matter, then, is, that "to the victors belong the spoils"-that they must be judiciously divided or there will be a row-that political parties are kept together by the "cohesive power of the public plunder;" and hence the solution of the delay, and the difficulties of our New York appointments. And when we further consider that the selection of an inveterate hard shell for Collector, or an impracticable soft shell, may break up the party, and thus put a stop to the progressive spirit of the age, and bring into eopardy the harmony of the Union, we can only applaud the deliberate caution which. in this respect. has characterized the administration. In view of all these considerations, then, we can well afford to be patient, and wait a little longer. And if the funds, meantime, of our various applicants at Washington should run short, is there no relief in the coal hole of Tammany Hall? The mountain is rumbling. Let us look sharp and keep cool.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL.-We published recently some interesting facts illustrative of the entire feasibility of a ship canal, of any depth of water, through a very eligible pass at the isthmus of Darien. The extracts which we have since given of an incidental debate in the British Parliament on the subject. show that they are disposed to undertake the work in co-operation with the United States. for the common benefit of all mankind. Would it not be well, considering the extraordinary advantages at Darien for a ship canal of the largest dimensions, for some of our commercial capitalists to send down some competent engineer to take a look at it? It is hardly the route for our California passengers, but the saving of eight or ten thousand miles, by cutting off the continent of South America, and the run around the Horn, would be no triffe to the freighting business. If the Darien route is what it has been represented to be upon the authority of British engineers, we see no reason why the canal should not be opened within the next two years. The Nicaragua route is simply impracticable for a heavy ship canal. Why, then, if sixty or a hundred millions will open the Darien route-why should its inviting advantages be overlooked? Let that route be examined at all events; and our princely merchants may serve at once the cause of science and of commerce in undertaking the exploration.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE'S PROPOSED SOUTHERN Tour .- Our ex-President Fillmore, we regret to state, is still detained at Washington from his Southern tour, by the feeble health of his wife who, with their son and daughter, he intends shall accompany him. They propose to go by the inland route to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi and Ohio, and via the Lakes to Buffalo. Throughout the entire journey, and especially South, we doubt not be will meet with a most flattering reception by the people. We hope, to this end, that the health of Mrs. Fillmore may be speedily restored; and if the ex-President should make a little political capital for the campaign of '56, we presume that his Southern friends will not object to it. Nothing like an early start in a long race.

Two QUALIFIED APPLICANTS .- Attracted by the call published in our columns yesterday, of a white hair dye for the benefit of office seekers. two qualified applicants—yea, three-have reported themselves at this office, and may shortly be expected to proceed southward, to lay their claims before Secretary Marcy. One of them, a tall gentleman, with a head as white as the finest white silk, says he has the prescription for dying the hair white, and thus for making good, passable, old fogies of all the candidates of young America at Washington. Let them look out for him, and they may yet slip in between the old fossils and the plunder, He is coming.

THE DUST AND THE RAIN.—The scattering sprinklings of rain which came upon us yesterday afternoon afforded some relief from the dust of our otherwise insufferably dirty streets. Are the watering carts out of repair, or are the horses dead or is the street inspector sick, or what is the matter? If the dirt must remain in the streets let us have it moistened now and then, in dry, windy weather. For two or three days past the dust, light as it is, has been a heavy taxation upon sore eyes, weak lungs, and dry goods. Have mercy upon the people, oh, city fathers, and down with the dust.

Talk on 'Change.' The conversation turned on the character of the for-eign news by the Atlantic. In its general features it was considered unimportant, while in its commercial com plexion it was deemed more favorable for cotton than was anticipated; and, as regards breadstuffs, it was looked upon as less favorable. Cotton, in this market, experienced greater activity, and the total sales day besold in transitu. The sales yesterday reached 2,000 bales, without material variation in prices for most grades.

Flour sold at 634 a 1236 cents lower.

There was gratification expressed for the passage of the bill consolidating the central railroads, and for the adoption of the law preventing banks from receiving or ssuing the bills of foreign banks at a greater discount

than that allowed on State money.

There was some talk regarding the decision of the Judge n Alderman Barr's case. The opinion was that Mr. Barr, himself probably, on reflection, would coincide with the court, as it would give him an opportunity to have the

matter settled by an investigation.

A merchant, himself a ship owner, and whose general haracter is not only pure but above suspicion, was very indignant at the bold falsehoods put in circulation in Albany, regarding ship agents and owners generally, by a class of emigrant runners. These gentry, it was said had stated that ship owners and agents sell tickets at high rates to railroad and steamboat agents, to go on board their ships, and then compel emigrants to pay their own prices for transportation to the West, and by this means they had received thousands of dollars. The shipping merchants have constantly had to act on the defensive. They have, under former regulations, had to protect emigrants from outrages inflicted upon them by a set of irresponsible men, who were ever ready to pounce

A merchant, speaking of the recent stringency in the mency market, stated that had commercial men pursued as rigid a course towards each other as the banks did towards them, the consequences would have been very serious. By the adoption of a liberal spirit, their credit has been maintained with unwavering firmness and confidence throughout.

POURTES OF 1852, OR WHO LET DOWN THE BARS?-Amongst the artists of the day Mr. William S. Mount bids fair to take a high rank. His last works exhibits a progressive developement of talent, and gives promise of still greater excellence at a future day. The painting to which e now refer is a piece which he has just executed for exhibition at the Academy of Design. The subject is a sportsman dissipating the anger of a farmer enraged against him for trespassing on his grounds for game, by reading to him the latest news from town. The scene is laid just prior to the Presidential election, and the farmer, in his anxiety to learn the current intelligence, including the price of hay, forgets the cause of his anger, and seems to regard the trespasser in much the same light as people generally look upon the postman. The s'urdy old armer looks as if he was asking-

"Come tell us what the news is,
Who wins now, and who loses?
Of times, what do they say?"
"Hard, hard, the landlord racks us,
We've now a load of taxes."
"Indeed, indeed—and how goes hay?" The admirable choice of subject is a great merit in it-self, and this merit is still further enhanced by the manner in which it is handled. The scene is a thick brush wood, with two figures in the foreground, one, a sports man, sitting on a stile, reading the news from the NEW YORK HERALD to a farmer, who, leaning on a pitchfork appears absorbed in listening to the recital. It is evident heart," for not a trace of anger is visible on the face of the agriculturist, while the sportsman can ill conceal his oy at his fortunate escape. The easy nonchalance of the city sportsman is admirably portrayed, and the rough nature of the farmer is denoted in the attitude, the dress, the look, and the pitchfork. The sportsman's gun, leaning against a barn, and a portion of the thatch which hangs over the gable end of the building, enhances considerably the general effect. There is depth and character in the picture that place it in the first rank of the works of genius.

THE NEWSBOY .- We have received from the publisherwhose name we unfortunately forget-a colored print, representing a newsboy. The sketch presents consider able ability, but its principle merit consists in the character that is given to the boy, who is a perfect type o that curious and useful class who retail newspapers. He is made a vivid and a truthful representative, and the be-holder can almost imagine the kind of news he is shout-ing about. It is published in Philadelphia.

Marine Affairs.

Another Departure for Australia .- The bark Oregon Capt. Higgins, with upwards of two hundred passengers left port on Tuesday for Australia. She is the eighth vesse of the Pioneer Line, and will be followed, on the 10th proximo, by the Nimrod, Capt. Nichols, which has lately been changed from a bark to a full rigged ship, besides having various other alterations made in her. We understand that full one half of the berths of the Ninrod are already engaged. She lies at pier 12 East river. The names of the passengers in the Oregon will be found in another column.

Court Calendar—This day.

UNITED STATES DETRUCT COURT.—Nos. 54 to 63.

BUTCHME COURT.—Special Term.—Nos. 5, 11, 19, 20, 24, 27, 28, 21, 36, 44, 47, 53, 54, 56, 62, 66, 71, 72, 75, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86 to 89, 91, 92, 99, 102, 102, 104, 107, 108, 110, 112, 114, 114

113, 114, 116.

SUPLEME COUPT.—Circuit, —Nos. 245, 341, 355, 377, 21, 285, 18, 286, 387, 288, 589, 201, 392, 393, 395.

SUTERIOR COURT.—Two branches.—Nos. 46, 584, 586, 598, 599, 500, 242, 512, 290, 197, 605, 600, 607, 603, 611, 613, 615, 616, 617, 618, 620, 621, 589, 567, 355, 532, 420, 298, 538, 202, 198, 593, 450, 500, 506, 132, 625, 489, 490, 72, 245, 544, 528, 609, 553, 461, 158, 123, 174, 175, 176.

Root's Splendid Daguerreotype Portraits, nnequalled for perfection in all that makes a picture Arctaken in any sort of weather, at 2% Broadway, corner of Franklin street. His Crayons are perfection itself.

Advertising out of New York has made the fortune of many a New York house, and thousands will yet become rich through the same means. To employ those means to the best purpose, call or send your address to the commercial advertising house of W. H. MoDONALD, 192 Nasrau street, corner of Ann.

The Excitement Spreading.-The Elegance and heavity of KNOX'S latest production, his spring style of hats, has excited the greatest admiration, and it is univer-cally prenounced the hat of the scason. If you wish a really supers article, fitting the head comfortably and becoming 'your style of beauty' patronise Knox. His establishment is, at all the world knows, or should know, at No. 128 Falton A Combination of Beauty and Utility.-A

A Combination of Beauty realization of this much desired achievement can be seen at KNOX & JAMES' sale; room, corner of Broadway and Spring street, in their assortment of hats, designed and manufactured for the spring conson. Their exceeding lightness, admirable fusive and elegance of style must commend them to sligentlemen of intelligence and tasts, while the price—for dollars—cannet ful to attract the attention of the economically disposed. The entablishment of Knox & James in Captain Degroot's new hotel, the Present House.

A \$3 Hat for \$2 50 .- J. R. Feeny, 53 1-2 Bowery, offers to the public a spring tiple hat for \$2.50, equal to any now sold in New York for \$5. But one price. The public can judge for themselves.

C. S. Jennings is happy to inform his friends and the public that he still continues at the old well-known stand, No. 8 Feston street, where he offers a large assarts ment of the gold and silver watches, unpurb jawelry, and elegant silver ware, at reduced prices, and warranted to be ar represented. O. S. JEN SINOS, 91 Fulton street.

To Smokers.—A fine involce of Havana Segara is offered for sale by the jewseriber, in any quantity, however small, at wholesale prices. These who enjoy the flavor of good regara are respectfully invited to give me a call.

F. J. KRUGLER, 598 Broadway.

To Hotel Keepers and Others.-The subscriber, importer and manufacturer of cordials and syrups, respectfully invites the trade and dealers to examine his goods, which he offers for sale at very low prices, with a liberal discount.

F. J. RRUGLER, 598 Broadway

try of all Mattons.—Office, No. 53 Bancayray.—New I Barch 16, 1865.—The steckholders of this association borely notified that a call of twenty per cent on the cayreek, being the sixth instalment thereof, has been are by the Baard of Directors, and that they are required to the same, at this effec, on or before the link day of He last. By order, WM. WHETTEN, Treasure.

Pianos—A Rare Chance.—Owing to Removal, a few of T. Gilbert & Co.'s colebrated pianos, with and without the Zolian, will be sold, and monthly payments taken, if immediate application be made to HORACE WATERS, exclusive agent, warerooms 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, second floor.

Wedding, Visiting, Professional and all other cards, beautifully engraved and printed; bridal stationery in all its varieties, consisting of silver, embossed, and plain envelopes, boxes, wafers, &c.; seel engraving in all its branches; advertising envelopes, and embossed cards in colors. HVATT & CORNELL, 200 Broadway, corner owners street, and 75 Wall street.

Hannk Books, Paper and Stationery.—We manufacture and have always on hand a great variety of account books, which we offer at lew prices. Writing and wrapping paper, fancy and staple stationary of every description, bill heads, circulars, carde, &c., printed neatly. CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 60 Nasson street.

Fine Cutlery.—The undersigned call attention to their assortment of pea and pocket knives, among which will be found some of the most boantiful and rare patterns ever imported. G. SAUNDERS & SON, No. 7 Astor House, and 387 Broadway.

House, and 387 Broadway.

Looking-Glass Warehouse—1852—Looking, glasses at reduced prices.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 35 Certiandt street. The trade supplied with frames, &c., in composition state. Factory No. 125 Duane street.

Saunders' Totlet Furnishing Stores, No. 7
Astor House, and No. 38 Broadway, where can be seen a large assortment of portable dressing cases, perfumery, fancy cutlery, combs, brushes, &c., of the finest quality. Depot for the sale of the metallic tablet strop. For Sale—The Most Prominent and Attractive business stand in the city. From its eligible position it is capable of commanding a very extensive trade. The premises are situated on the corner of Chambers and Chatham, the lease of which will be sold by Mosers. Bleecker, on Monday, March 28. See Courier and Tribune.

Mourning Mantillas and Bonnets.—Bartho-lomew & Weed will open on Thursday, March 24, their spring styles of mourning mantillas and bonnets. BARTHOLO-MEW & WEED'S new mourning store, 551 Broadway, be-tween Spring and Prince streets.

Mourning Silks.—Bartholomew and Weed are prepared to exhibit the most splendid stock of mourning silks to be found in the city together with every description of spring full and half mourning dress goods. BARTHOLOMEW & WEED'S new mourning store, 551 Broadway.

Facts Speaking for Themselves,—lst. Joffers' ladies' boots and shoes took the medal at the World's Fair. 2nd. Jeffers' work and material both doly serviny. 3rd. Jeffers' own hand shapes and directs his work. 4th. Style, fit, and finish, are Jeffers' peculiar forte. 5th. Every body of tatte ultimately seek Jeffers. 6th. JEFFERS continues at 567 Broadway.

Sewing Machines .- \$500 a year is the les that a female operator will carn, over and above what she could by hard labor, by using one of SINGER'S Sewing Ma-chines. Call and see them in operation, at the principal office, 258 Broadway.

Another Fire in the Bonded Warehouse Destruction of the books and papers — Such an announcement as this would probably call forth many remarks about the carciesness of the parties concerned in neglecting to provide for the out rupple provides of the control of Excelsior Steel Pen, a new and very superfor

article, flexible as a quill, for sale, together with a goner assortment of blank books, paper and stationery, by CARR & HICKS, Stationers, 53 Nassau street.

Twenty per cent Reduction in Ready Made Clothing.—Dress and freek coats, \$10: business coats, \$4: silk vests, \$150: cassimers pants, \$4. Also, a choice assort-ment of gentlemen's furnishings. Cutters in attendance receive orders from \$ A. M. to 9 P. M. GEORGE LEVIE, 380 Broadway, corner of White street.

Spring Clothing, made up in the most fash-lonable and durable manner possible, can at all times be pro-cured on advantageous terms, for each, at H. L. FOSTER'S clothing establishment, 27 Cortiants street. A large stock of winter clothing, which will be sold at greatly reduced princes.

Splendid Carpetings—Smith & Lounsbery, 468 Pearl street, have received, per late arrivals, a large stock of velvet tapestry. Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain experting, of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous to the recent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

The Highest Luxury.—This Desideratum may easily be obtained by calling at R. G. GARDNER'S Emperium of Fashion, No. 6 Warren street, under the Merantile Hotel, and taking a bath in the capacious and elegantly furnished bathing rooms and then regaloyourself with the friction of those inmitable Russian towels, expressly imported for this establishment. If there is any "outward and visible" signt that marks the gentleman, it is a handsome shirt. GREEN, No. 1 Actor House, only assumes what he is ready to prove in practice, that his shirts are always perfect in fit, fashion able in style, and made up in a style not corpassed in Paris, and delivered punctually at the very moment pro-mitted.

Crystal Palace Carpets, at Hiram Anderson's eight-pacious saler rooms, No. 99 Bowery.—Magnificent new styles mosaic, royal velvet, and tapestry Brussols carpets, imported from eclebrated English factories for exhibition at the Crystal Palace; also, Hare's celebrated English floor cilcibils, of fresco, Gothic and seroll figures; also, English three-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, covers, shades, &c., at astonishingly low prices.

Canal Street Carpet Store, 70 Canal street .-

Carpetings.-Peterson & Humphrey, 379

Plates to go under Store Show Windows.

—S. C. CLARK, 529 Breadway, sugraver, is manufacturing a beautiful article resembling silver, as the low price of \$3 per foct; also, door plates, cards, seals, &c., engraved and printed at low prices.

Allsopp's Pale India Alc.—We desire to call attention to the Alisopp pale India ale imported by Messra. Edwards and Sandford, and for sale by Mr. Sidney whitningham, in seven dozen packages, at lee, the dozen, at basement No. 16 Wall street. It is peculiarly adapted for a spring and summer beverage.

Hernia Effectually Cured by Marsh's newly improved, light, self adjusting truss. Unquestionable reference given to those who have been radioally cured and their trusses thrown aside. Open until 9 o'clock in the evening.

MARSH & Co., No. 22 Maiden lane.

Marsh & Co.'s Improved Elastic Suspender shoulder brace, for expanding the chest, and preserving symmetry of form—adapted to men, women and children; abdominal supporters, ladies' sustaining and compressing belts, of the most approved patterns.

MARSH & Co., No. 2½ Maiden Lane. Gouraud's Liquid Hair Dye is, without ex-

esption or reservation, the very best ever involved. Bewars of puffed dyes. Equally celebrated is Gourand's Medicated Soap, for enring pimples, freehies, sallowness, chaps, roughessas, de. Pondre Subtile uproots hair from any part of the body. Is dud Rouge, Lily White, and Hair Gless, at 67 Walker street, near Broadway.

Whys and Tonpees.—Batchelor's New Style of wigs are pronounced the most perfect imitation of nature ever invented. Those wanting a very superior article should call at BATCHELOR's celebrated wig factory, No. 4 Wall strest, where can be found the largest and bert assortment in the city. Copy the address. Wigs and Toupees .- Merchants, Citizens

and strangers, requiring creamoutal hair of any description, should not fail to call and examine the beautiful assertment at the celebrated wig factory of MEDHURST & HEARD, Z Maiden lane. Also to be had, the best hair dye in the world. Copy the address.

Hair Dye.—Batchelor's Celebrated Liquid hat dye is the best yet discovered for coloring the hair or whisters the moment it is applied. The wonderful case and certainty with which this favorite and old established hair dye performs is astonishing. It is for sale, or applied, at BATCHELOR'S wig factory, No. 4 Wall street. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Female Support, er, instruments for club-feet, knock-knees, bow-legs, weak andies, curvature of the spine, a very superior cluster steeking for chiarged veins of the leg, and clastic knee-cape, children's trusses, and every kind of surgical belt, at Dr. GLOVER'S, No. 12 Ann street.

Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, and

belts, for ladies; instruments for club-feet, bowiegs, weak ankles, joints, and curvature of the spins; a very superior elastic stocking for cularged voins of the log, and clastic knee caps, and every kind of truss and bundage, at 12 Ann street

Dr. Wheeler, Ocullet, 38 Barciay street, devetes his attention to diseases of the eye. Chronic inflammation of the cyclids, however long standing, completely cared, films and specks removed without surgical operation. Office hours, 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. French artificial eyes inerted to took could to the natural organ.

For Weakness and Debility of the Human system, that elegant and favorite compound, RUSIFS Re-novating Arometic Cordiel, can be had at 335 Groenwich attest, corner Duane; of Guine, corner Bowery and Grand street; in Brooklyn, of Mrs. Hays, 175 bellow street. Phy-sicians recommend it in preference to any article new in use.

A Card .- Dr. Powell, Oeulist, Aurist, &c., will receive his patients for the ensuing season from 10 to a clock daily. Dr. Powell has recently imported a large assortaons of artificial eyes, which exactly assimilate the natural eye in color, movement and expression, and can be inserted and removed without pain or operation. Dr. Powell's "Treatise on the faye" can be presented at his office, also his seller mode callecting eye and car formation. Dr. Powell has been recently a present the fail of the present presented things, pen from the present presented things, pen from the called the presented of the color of th

Rheumatism, Scroftlia, &c.-Hyatt's Life Bairam is the most certain remedy for the worst cases of these and all diseases flowing from great impurity of the blood. It toured Mr. G. N. Franklin, 198 Eldridge street, after he had been so severely efficied with rheumatic pains as to be madde to get in or out of bed without assistance. It cursed Mr. E. B. Helly, 77 Market street, of a draadful case of secretial, for which he had been treated in the New York Respital six months, and then promounced incertable. It has cared thousands of cases equally desperate, which have been published in the Reraid, San, and other papers. Principal depot, 246 Grand street. Price 75 cents per bottle-